THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,317, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

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FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25TH INSTANT.—The fine A. 1. Clipper Ship SAM MENDEL, now on her second voyage, and one of the fastest vessels afloat.—Accommodation for passengers unequalled by any ship in the trade.

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June 23rd, 1862.

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23rd, June 1862.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship SALSETTE, (1,900 Tons and 400 H. P.) Captain G. C. BURNE, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SATURDAY, the 12th July, at 5 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1862.

N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on Thursday, the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bill of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship NORNA, (1,100 Tons, and 250 H. P.,) Captain S. BAIN, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th July, at noon, from Mazagon.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 8th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 8th instant.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and receipts should be in Office by noon of 9th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship COLUMBIAN (2,300 Tons and 320 H. P.) Captain N. I. SKOTTOWE, will be despatched for the above Ports on Monday the 14th July at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day THURSDAY, the 10th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the Ship on 10th.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 4th July 1862.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and receipts should be in Office by noon of SATURDAY the 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and condition as of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Granville*, from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

June 25, 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Portland*, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats off for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *John Temperley*, from London, are requested to send Boats off for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Forest Rights*, Captain THOMSON, from London, are requested to send off boats for their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

GRIEV & Co.,
Agents for Captain THOMSON.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Contest*, Jennings, Commander, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk. Captain Jennings will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents.

1st July 1862.

NOTICE.

THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Mary Stenhouse* are hereby informed that the undersigned have been instructed to claim a deposit of 7 per cent. on values of the Cargo taken in Liverpool on account of General Average payable.

The Average Bond and List of values are to be seen at the Office of the undersigned, who will countersign the usual Orders for delivery on receiving the required deposit; and Freight, in cases where such is due.

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AN order, dated Beitkul 13th May 1862, on Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Bombay, in favor of Ardaseer Furdoonjee's Sons or Ardaseer Furdoonjee, for Rupees 390.

1 Bank Note No. 5569 for Rs. 100.
1 Ditto No. 3295 for Rs. 10.

Payment of the order and Notes has been stopped by the undersigned, by whom a reward will be given if they are delivered to them.

ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS,
Medow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH, and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c., required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

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MESSRS. JOHN GORDON AND COMPANY, respectfully call the attention of those interested in Coffee Planting, to their new and improved Patent Breast Pulper, which for simplicity of construction, fewness of working parts, and non-liability to derangement, cannot be excelled.

The machine as it now stands, is the result of a long series of experiments, and can be recommended as a most effectual and expeditious Coffee Pulper. Where power is not available for driving machinery, this Pulper will be found invaluable: two men being sufficient to work it, pulping at the rate of about sixty bushels per hour. The number of berries injured during the process varying from 1 to 3 per cent. Some of the finest samples of Coffee that left Ceylon last season, were pulped with these machines and we received many certificates as to their excellence from the Ceylon planters.

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ALL PERSONS having any claim against the Estate of the late Assistant Surgeon W. H. BRICE, late of H. M.'s 28th Regt. will forward the same to the President Committee of Adjustment, on or before the 20th instant, after which date no claims will be admitted.

FRED. KNIGHT, Captain,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Poorundhar, 3rd July 1862.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects of the late ROBERT AUGUSTUS BEECHER, of Manantoddy, Wynaad, British Inhabitant, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay to Mr. THOMAS CRAWFORD, a partner in the firm of Crawford and Company, Auctioneers, Bombay. All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to such estate, are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts and deliver up such property to the undersigned, within 15 days from this date.

THOS. CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3rd July 1862.

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The No. for this month (July), the 3rd of vol. 4 contains—1, Newdegate for 1861 (on 'Essays & Reviews'); 2, Jottings from my Diary, Extract 1.; 3, Capt. Sock Buskin's Letter No. 1. on Amateur Acting; 4, The Corpora Quadrigemina, Chapters 17 and 18; 5, Mr. Gordon's Notes on Knight's Edition of Shakspeare's Plays, No. 6, "The Tempest"; 6, Evening—lines by a young Lady who perished during the Mutinies; 7, The Deccan; 8, British Railway Statistics; 9, The Horrors—a Sketch, with a moral; 10, Lines on the Future; 11, Peter Pryer's Pencil and Pictures of Passing People—No. 8, The Investedic Attached to Poona; 12, Moslem Hospitality—translated from the Persian; 13, A Pushto Dictionary—a review of Captain Raverty's book; 14, An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune, Chapter 2; 15, The Amalgamation Muddle, as it stands in 1862; 16, The Doomed House, a tale, Chapters 5 and 6; 17, The 19th of June, 1815; 18, Hill Sanitaria of Western India—Panchgunny, near Mahableshwur; 19, Military Matters—from a London Correspondent.

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Price 9 pies per lb.

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THERE will be the Half-yearly GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institution, on TUESDAY, the 8th July, 1862, at 4½ P.M., to receive the Report of the Council and transact any business that may be brought before it.

At this Meeting a proposition will be brought forward that the Half-yearly Meeting of the 15th January be discontinued.

By order of the Council,
A. W. B. CALDECOTT, Lieutenant,
Poona, 20th June 1862. Secretary.

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TWO HOUSES in Love Lane, and from the 20th proximo, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

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Bombay, 15th May 1862.

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Bombay, 17th June 1862.

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12th June 1862.

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P. S.—The above are on view at their Fort Establishment.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

A CRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Obor Reeds.

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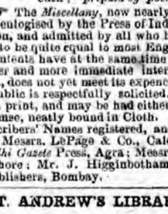

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PAIN KILLER has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Boston; and its continually increasing demand, where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations and best advertisements. It began to be favorably known in A. D. 1839, and has ever since been gradually growing into public favor, till, in thousands of families, it has come to be considered an article of such necessity that they are never without a supply of it to resort to in case of accident or sudden illness. It is not unfrequently said of it,—"*We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without* PAIN KILLER." It gives immediate relief in case of scald or burn, as well as in the sudden attack of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or other similar affection of the bowels; and, being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable. The promptness and certainty with which it acts in relieving all kinds of pain, makes it eminently worthy its name—PAIN KILLER—a name easily understood, and not easily forgotten.

Price, 12 Annas per Bottle.

Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

BOMBAY B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS. Apply to the Deputy Engineer.

Bombay, 28th June 1862.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Per Overland Mail.

A FEW WATER PROOF CLOAKS. Rs. 20 each. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MESS TENT.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS of Messrs. J. N. WADDIAS SONS & Co. a quantity of GALVANISED IRON for Roofing. Apply at their Office, No. 5, Borah Bazar Street.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. TERMS—*Cash.*

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.,
No. 1, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th June 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

—*Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronized them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open county. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "NORNA."

Charles O'Malley, Vol. 2 ..... Rs. 1 8
Mahomed: the Saracens and the Turks. The rise and progress of the Ottoman Empire. By S. Jacob, A.B.; Col. Proctor, C.B.; Revd. J. E. Riddle, M.A.; and J. McCourchy, F.G.P.S. Numerous Illustrations 3 12
David Copperfield, 2 vols. Illst. edn 11 8
Lectures on the Science of Language, &c. By MAX MÜLLER, M.A. 9 0
Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character. In two parts. By E. B. Ramsay, M.A., LL.D., &c. 3 12
Religio Chemici. Essays by G. Wilson, F.R.S.E. 6 8
Impressions of Rome, Florence, and Turin. By author of "Amy Herbert." 5 12
The Chinese Empire. A Sequel to recollections of a Journey through Tartary &c. By M. Huc. 3 12
Marvels and Mysteries of Instinct; or, Curiosities of Animal Life. By G. Garrot 5 4
On the various contrivances by which British and Foreign Orchids are fertilised by insects, and on the good effects of inter-crossing. By C. Darwin, M.A., Illustrated 6 12
Good for Nothing; or, all down hill. By G. J. Melville 4 8
The Story of a Boy's Adventures, and how he rose in the world. By Mrs. Stewart 2 12
A Handybook of Social Intercourse. Political economy for the Million. By W. B. Cherley. 3 12
Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy. A New Edition, with additional Lectures. By W. Whewell, D.D. 6 0
On the nature, causes, variety, and treatment of Bodily Deformities. By E. J. Chance, F.R.C.S.E., &c. &c. 9 8
The Pic-nic Paper. By Dickens. Illustrated... 3 12
The English at Home. 2nd Series. By A. Esquiros 8 0
North America. By A. Trollope. 2 Vols. 25 8
Life in the Forests of the Far West. By S. St. John. 2 Vols. Illustrated 24 0
Great Missionaries. By Revd. A. Thompson, D.D., Edinburgh 2 12
Glaucus, or the wonders of the Shore. By C. Kingsley 3 12
Peep O'Day, or Saworgnon Deelish. By J. Banim 4 8
The Wild Huntress. By Mayne Reid 1 8
The Horse: how to choose him, &c. &c. 0 12
Popular Guide to the Exhibition, 1862 ..... 0 12
Our Dogs. By author of "Rab and his friends." 0 8
The Forests and Gardens of South India. By Hugh Cleghorn, M.D. &c., Madras 9 0
Elementary Lectures on Artillery. By Captain C. H. Owen, and T. L. Dames, R.A. 12 0
Almard's, The Prairie Flower. Illustrated 2 12
——— The Tiger Slayer. Ditto. 2 12
——— The Gold Seekers Ditto. 2 12
——— The Indian Scout Ditto. 2 12
——— The Border Rifles. Ditto. 2 12
New Infantry Drill, large edn 3 0
Boosey's Piano Instructor 0 12
——— Violin Instructor 0 12
——— Flute Instructor 0

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 5th July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

The China Mail arrived yesterday but few Bills have arrived, and rates are unaltered.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 05/16d. to 2d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 07/16 to 09/16 d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	T. B. closed.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	44 with divd.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	5 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218-3-0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87-4-4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	15 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 50 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	.....	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 325 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 325 do.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 180 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 .....
" Loan 1842-43 ..... } 94½
" Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five Per Cent. Loan 104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes ..... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars ..... Rs. 230 Nominal
Cazabo ..... " 230 do.
Mexican Dollars ..... " 227 do.
German Crowns ..... " 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces ..... " 205
Bar Silver ..... " 106½ to 107
Gold Leaf ..... " 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seeds) ... £1 19s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ... £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To Hull ... £2 0s. 0d.
To China ... No offers.
To Clyde ... do.

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 3RD, 1862.)

	Per candy
COTTON at Colaba:	
New Broach, ready ...	Rs. 248 to 250
New Surat ...	" 250 to 251
New Dholleras, and Bhowanagar ...	" 248 to 250
New Oomrawtee ...	" 238 to 240
New Compta ...	" 240 to 241
New Dharwar Sawginned ...	" 320 to 322
New Barsee, and Nuggur ...	" 232 to 233
New Veraval ...	" 230 to 232
Khandeish ...	" 225 to 226
New Poonanee ...	" 232 to 233
New Accote ...	" 250 to 251
New Mangalore ...	" 233 to 234
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,550.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish ... at Rs.	6-8 to 6-9 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	" 7-6 to 7-7 nominal.
Gingelly seized (Black	32 to 33 nominal.
and White) ...	" 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ...	" 27 to 28

CHINA COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From the Overland China Mail, June 11.)

HONGKONG OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

	New Patna.	Old Patna.	New Benares.	Old Benares.	Malwa.
May 27	$692½-93	...	$685	...	$730-735
" 28	795	...	690	...	735-745
" 29	795	...	690	...	735-745
" 30	694-70	...	690	...	730-735
" 31	695	...	690	...	730
June 1	...	...	...	...	...
" 2	795	...	690	...	730
" 3	795	...	690	...	730
" 4	685	...	690	...	720
" 5	685	...	685	...	720
" 6	672½	...	660	...	725
" 7	672½-75	...	660-665	...	725
" 8	...	...	...	...	...
" 9	670	...	655	...	720-725
" 10	670	...	650-655	...	720

QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 10th June, 1862.

New Patna.—670$—dull.
Old Patna.—None.
New Benares.—650$ to 655$—dull.
Old Benares.—None.
Malwa.—720$—dull.
Turkey.—480$—dull.
Cotton, Bombay.—15¾ to 16¾.
Cotton, Calcutta.—16¾ to 16¾50.
Cotton, Madras.—No Market.
Rice, Bengal.—2$10 to 2$20; others, 1$90 to 2$20.
Copper Cash.—15$10 to 15$25.
Camphor.—32$ to 33$ per picul.
Saltpetre.—9$ to 10$50—dull.
Gold Leaf.—100 touch, 23$05.
Gold Bar.—96 touch, 22$75.
Sycee.—8¾ to 8¾ per cent. premium.
Bar Silver.—9 to 9¼ per cent premium.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, 4s. 6d.
Private Bills, 4s. 6¼d.
With Documents, 4s. 6¼d.—nominal.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 221 to 221½.
On Calcutta, Rs. 221½.
Sycee, of 100 touch, 7¾ to 8 per cent. premium.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 22$95 per tael.
Bar Silver, none.

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per c per annum.
Do. 6 " " 4 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" On demand		.....	1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		.....	1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 8 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Manilla.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 6 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government and other Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities 1 per cent.

E. D. FERRIER,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers—{ The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
3 Do. ..... at 1s. 11½d. "
2 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
1 Do. ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "
On demand (Head Office) ..... at 1s. 11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. o.
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. o.
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. o.
" on demand		.....	
On Scotland	do.	.....	} 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe			1s. 11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum?
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or initials in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

if to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
if to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the service on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight	.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 3 months' sight	.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 2 months' sight	.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 1 month's sight	.....	1s.	11¾d.
" On demand	.....	1s.	11¾d.
On Scotland	.....	}	
On Ireland	.....		
Circular Notes	.....	s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARONO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
July 4	Serene (s)	Barne	Hongkong 11 June
	War Cloud	McLey	Liverpool 19 Feb.

Commenced Loading.

The ship *Nouvelle Antonette*, for Havre, began to load yesterday.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Liverpool.

Negotiator.—4,761 Bars Iron, 576 swl. 4 qrs.

Hathaway.—521 bales Merchandize, 302 barrels Bottled Beer, 4 Iron Boilers, 20 Fire Bars, 20 Drums Oil, 135 barrels Ale and Porter, 90 bundles Steel, 499 kegs Nails, 11 casks Glass, 668 cases Machinery, 70 Water Meters, 29 casks Hardware, 100 barrels Coppras, 3370 bars and 37 bundles Iron, 180 pairs and 93 bundles Wheels and Axles, 3 cases Perfume, 7 cases Books, 4 cases Fancies, 4 New Tanks, 111 cases Rod, 206 cases Bolts and Nuts, 2 casks Stores.

From China.

Steamer *Salsette.*—29 boxes Gold, 54 boxes Silk Piece Goods, 232 cases Silk, 20 chests Tea, 40 boxes Treasures, 57 slabs Tin, 2 cases Stationery, 20 cases Camphor, 1 case Saffron, 100 bags Sugar, 88 packages Empty Bottles, 1 trunk Handkerchiefs, 6 packages Parcels, 4 boxes Chints, 5 boxes Effects, 2 boxes Jewellery and Fans, 1 package Copperware, 10 boxes Guilders, 1 case Lacquered Ware, 7 packages Merchandise, 1 box Silver Ware.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 4th JULY 1862.

For London.

Earl of Balcarras.—32 bales Loose Coir 58¾ cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee; 11 bales Cuskus Roots, 28 cwt., Morarjee Natha; 2 cases Furniture, George S. King and Co.

Istamboul.—200 packages Tea, 8,000 lbs. Trebhowoundass Permanundass.

Victory.—27 packages Socotra Aloes, 24½ cwt., 36 pieces E. Teeth, 3 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs., Mohunjee Narronjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Ajmeer.—300 bundles Country Galls, 150 cwt., 200 bundles Linseed, 100 cwt., Khimjee Viaram; 194 bales Cotton, 828 cwt., Cursondass Madhowdass.

Euphrates.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Mirchund Roopchund; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hurjeewon Juggeewon.

Alma.—54 bales Cotton, 224 cwt., Hurridass Nuthoo.

Joshua.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Trebhowoundass Jugjeevundass.

Floating Light.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Ruttigur Dowlutgur; 75 bales Cotton, 232½ cwt., Souza Dinto and Co.; 4 bales Wool, 12 cwt., Ralli Brothers; 11 bales Cotton, 38½ cwt., John Tanner and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Hurjeewun Jugjeewon.

Bates Family.—375 bales Cotton, 1,312 cwt., C. N. Cama and Co.

Arabian.—338 bundles Linseed, 169 cwt., Khimjee Viaram and Co.

For Havre.

Nouvelle Antonette.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.

For Hull.

Union.—480 bags Linseed, 752½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simotdis—Remington & Co. (c.l. Mar 11)
1310 Istamboul, Dancher—Johanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)

TURNOCHIS AND LONDON.

1114 Veteran, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1070 Alma, Brought—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1036 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1227 Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co.
689 Campbell, Maickie—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
666 Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 17)
617 Euphrates, Gwythec—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1189 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1124 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co.
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
804 Joshua, W. Bartlle—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1216 Levant, Farmer—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.
2377 Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
1109 Royal Sarah, Brown—Dixon Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 20)
778 Shard, Carwin—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 1)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)

FOR HAVRE.

439 Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. July 4)

FOR CHINA.

559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Doens.

FOR HONGKONG.

477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)
975 John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.
935 Preston, Moffett—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. July 2)
871 Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR SINGAPORE.

501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
1201 Futtay Mombarack—Dursondass Vordaas (c. l. May 13)

FOR MANILA.

885 Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.
1562 Saldanha, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

272 Louisa, Knell—S. & N. Naoroji & Co.
369 Lizzie Bliss, Pierson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

848 Alice, Colman—Remington & Co. (c. l. June 14)
1019 Earl of Clare—D. Tamsejee Jejeebhoy & Co. (c. l. July 3)
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74 Sullemattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
450 Governor Higginson (s), Greig—W. Nicol & Co.
450 Tilly, (s) G. S. Beyts—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. June 13)

FOR NEW YORK.

1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)

NOT FIXED.

672 Ally, Shepherd—R. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu.
220 Avarat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutifi Carlew, Nacoda.
641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co.
City of Poona, Nacoda.
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
669 Fazel Bhany, Nacoda—Hajee Ebbrahan.
609 Fatty Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebbraim.
696 Granville, Lake—W. Nicol & Co.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Dashoo—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1338 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1000 Iskunerha, Mahomed.
159 Koorata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairat Fazel & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—A. M. Khan.
1152 Mellicote, Gould—Comforth & Co.
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
499 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Nathu.
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
591 Nurbudda—Cursdass Vaisdass.
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co.
1485 Queen of the West, Barry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
660 Relief, Lorby—W. Nicol & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
508 Seringapatam, E. H. Dunn—Lawrence & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Shakol Ahmed, Nacoda—Abdo Baker.
363 Tezzar, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
818 Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1600 Columbian, I. N. Skotfowe.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
618 Norna, Bain.
1600 Puttinger. (Laid up.)
1200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.
988 Salsette, G. C. Burns.
495 Union, W. Stuart.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

400 Arc	.....	March 18
1106 Cadmore, Case	..... W. Nicol & Co.	April 14
668 Calista, Hayes	..... Coupland & Co.	Jan. 30
539 Chatham, Sayers	.....	April 1
710 Coleroon, Hale	.....	March 28
769 Coromandel, Thompson	.....	
986 City of Carlisle, Pentreath.		
810 Gosforth, Shaw.		
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin.		
955 Defiance, Galloway	.....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	April 12
766 Empress of India, Thompson.		
870 Fanny Maud, Pitcairn		
872 Freya, Major	.....A. H. Huschke & Co.	April 8
1057 Gloriana, Vaile	.....	
1354 Herefordshire, Recott	...W. Nicol & Co.	April 25
1183 Indore (s) Jarman	.....W. Nicol & Co.	May 26
1038 James Smith, Calhoun	.....	May 8
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell	..John Tanner & Co.	
763 Nile, Young	.....W. & A. Graham & Co.	March 4
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.		
876 Queen of England, Oates.		
694 Robert Ritson, Brough.		
870 Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn.		
847 Talbot, Spencer	.....Grey & Co.	
962 Tyburnia, Cook	.....	May 19
832 Tuscarora, Carey	.....Ewart Latham & Co.	March 13
688 Winterthur, Seavey	.....A. H. Huschke & Co.	March 27
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle	.....Forbers & Co.	May 15
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce	...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

FROM LONDON VIA BAYPORE.

704 Phoebe Dunbar, Crow ... Dec. 16

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson.
1257 Annot Lyle, Shaw.
700 Birkby, Purdy .....
1060 Caribou, Cameron .....Lawrence & Co. March 21
1378 Celestial Empire, Murray. April 26
553 Daylight, Smith .....W. Nicol & Co. March 24
875 Egerin, Storey .....John Clover & Co. March 2
1134 Epaminondas..... April 19
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Gillen—E. Bates & Co.
1303 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson ... May 17
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis ... May 19
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall.
1218 Howden, Verril..... May 20
1218 Harrow Puddemsey, Richardson. E. Bates & Co. April 16
1300 Lammermoor, Lewis ... May 13
1072 James Livesay, Broad... May 26
1242 Labrador, Quinn .....(put back)—Peel, Cassels & Co.
855 Lady Havelock, Neill ... May 5
1286 Launceston, Pearson....Gow S. King & Co. May 2
1238 Norwood, Finlay .....John Clover & Co. March 2
1001 Norah Greme .....E. Bates & Co. March 17
1008 Peerless, Flovin.....
578 Ralston, Macfarlane .....
919 Rowantree, Wood .....Lyon Brothers & Co. March 19
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. B. & A. Hormusjee Apr. 26
1050 Shaftesbury Bennison..... May 19
988 Sillery, McAuley ..... May 19
868 Sea Horse, Banks .....
700 The Duke, Hawkins .....J. Tanner & Co. April 20
1124 Talavera, Blair .....
783 Victoria, Sanderson .....John Clover & Co. March 14

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.

1045 Palmerston, Wilson.

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers ... March 15
1003 Azuline, Manson .....John Clover & Co. Feb. 17
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney ... Feb. 3
1834 Belgravia, Pentecost ..... May 17
850 Clarendon, Martin .....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1825 Eurcolydon, Wright .....Martin & Co. Feb. 17
1118 Express, Kelly .....John Clover & Co.
810 James Jardine, Lermont..

FROM CARDIFF.

478 P. J. F. Burstard, Strathering.
427 Enterprise, Hayes .....
844 Lucy & Harriet.....
410 Nanzig, Gibson.....
680 Ville de Cherbourg ..... April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.

1050 Charles Pollybank, Jones ... Feb. 10
920 Missouri, Colhoun .....
712 Speedwell, Willy .....

FROM SWANSEA.

Nansing, Gibson ..... May 25

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1117 Edmund Kaye .....
1197 Which of us Two? ..... May 27

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1650 Star of the East .....

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

869 Albert Edward, Mason... April 30
860 Alipore .....W. Nicol & Co. April 29

FROM BEYPORE.

2640 Sarah, Love.

FROM THE CLYDE.

799 Lord Brougham, Herting.
917 Flower of the Forest, White W. & A. Graham & Co. May 16
462 Ino, Macfie .....W. Nicol & Co. May 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

789 Anne Mary, Jessyman ...Coupland & Co. Jan. 8

FROM ADEN.

644 Carnatic .....

FROM CALCUTTA.

490 Duc de Brabant ..... March 5
Duke of Wellington .....
Glen Isla.....
Peerless .....
T

of Chinese "Buckets" have been after him, he is still uncaught. An Imperial Commissioner is expected at Canton immediately, via Hongkong, from Shanghae. It is only known that he is coming by steamer from Shanghae, the authorities being in utter ignorance as to the date of his departure. His business is to superintend the collection of the Chow-foong-tax. The last Imperial Commissioner who passed through Hongkong was Yeh. Tempora mutantur!

In Hongkong, there is nothing doing to call for attention. The heat is still comparatively moderate. The Governor is said to be going home, as soon as Mr. Merrier the Colonial Secretary shall have come out to relieve him. Sir H. Robinson will be better for a run home as he is reported to be beginning to look jaded. The work here is light enough, but Sir Hercules had a long spell of it in the West Indies. Among the military movements, we hear that Wan Bley House is to be given up on the 31st of July. All leave has been stopped in Hongkong, and several officers who have proceeded to Shanghae and the North have been put on duty there. Colonel Moody of the Royal Engineers has returned to Hongkong from Shanghae. Dep.-Com.-Gen. Hume has gone to Japan, invalided. Dep.-Asst.-Gen. Manserah has been invalided from sunstroke.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, 10th *June*.—A succession of remarkably daring burglaries has imparted a healthy excitement to Honam of late, and an unfailing topic of conversation is afforded by the audacity of the robber, who, by the way is said to be an escaped jail-bird from Hongkong. Scarcely one of the houses has been exempt from his visits, and the property he has thus acquired must be sufficient to enable him to commence a respectable career very favourably at Macao. Notwithstanding a considerable reward offered by the Chinese authorities, every effort to arrest him has failed, though he has been repeatedly seen and has been daring enough to abstract revolvers from under the heads of some soundsleeping members of the community! One would have thought, though, that Hongkong, notwithstanding the proximity of the jail, would have afforded a more tempting field for this adventurer. The respectable Chinese here, who have business at Hongkong, are beginning to take fright at the state of affairs in your waters and on shore; and men leave Canton for Hongkong with misgivings and precautions something similar to those which were felt and taken a hundred years ago by the Bailie Nicol Jarvies, when bound from Glasgow to some savage corner of the Highlands! Such a state of affairs is not conducive to a veneration for superior civilization of Christian government!

Canton and its neighbourhood are remarkably free from crime, and the safety of the suburbs has greatly increased since the disappearance of foreign authority. This apparent anomaly is easily explained by the fact, that although the late allied furnishers required the disarming of the Chinese police and the removal of many of their guards, no protection was substituted. The consequence was, that armed bands frequently penetrated into the suburbs, and sacked shops and houses under the very eyes of the foreign garrison. No such outrages have taken place since the evacuation.

The state of affairs in the south-western portion of the Province is becoming critical. Apart from the large force of banditti about 250 miles south-westward of Canton, a very formidable gathering of Hakkas, numbering many thousands, has been in rebellion for several months past, and every effort of the authorities has failed to pacify them. Many years of misgovernment appear to have driven these people to desperation; and, *abandoning their homes, the Hakkas, or "strangers," i. e. the descendants of former immigrants from other provinces, from four or five districts, are now banded together, with the intention apparently of obtaining by force from the Puntis, or aboriginal ground-owners, the possession of the lands which they have held on lease from time immemorial, but of which they have lately been deprived.* In this warfare, the most abominable cruelties are practised on both sides, and are impartially supplied from Hongkong.

The imposition of the *Chow-le* war-tax is still a subject of warm discussion between the authorities and traders here, and it is said that Mr. Parkes, Governor of Che-kiang, with the title of Imperial Commissioner, is on his way to Canton to assume direction of this impost. This, together with the system of "voluntary" contributions, is almost the sole resource of the authorities for their military expenditure; and the latter device has been so eagerly resorted to, that there is scarcely a man in Canton who can boast of more than a bare livelihood, but has his white or blue button to show in exchange for so many hundred taels of "voluntary" contribution. The fee for converting a mere honorary distinction into a title to actual office is now so far reduced, that thousands of illiterate expectants crowd the path to power, and the hopeless downfall of the Empire is accelerated by the introduction of these harpies to almost every post that is worth paying for, where they fatten on the ruin of their country. Thus, within the last few weeks, an officer, scarcely thirty, has been inducted to the post of Judicial Commissioner here—the fourth office in point of rank in the whole province who now for the first time discharges the duties of civil mandarin. Seven years ago he headed a band of braves in an adjoining province, and by judicious employment of the usual means, has continued his rapid promotion through all the grades of civil office, whilst still at the head of his braves. Many of the most important civil functions now devolve upon him; and his appointment, direct from Peking, may be taken as a fair specimen of those energetic reforms which some persons looked for on the late accession to power of Prince Kung. Alas for China! these reforms seem to go no further than the pages of the *Peking Gazette!*" A late number of the *Gazette*, by the way, contains a renewed declaration concerning the "French religion of the Lord of Heaven," (Roman Catholicism), which the local authorities are enjoined to respect, whilst, at the same time, converts are warned against making their religion a pretext for interference in either public or private affairs. So long, however, as the "French religion" continues what it has always been in China, viz., a conspiracy, so long will its professors be distrusted by the government, and its converts avail themselves of the privilege, always proffered, of braving their own authorities.

HANKOW NEWS.

OUR correspondent at Hankow, under date of June 10th, gives us the following news from that place. He says:—

The all-absorbing topic is the new Teas. They have been coming slowly in since the 19th of May, and are commanding prices rather in excess of last year; the crop is only an average one, and in quality is not favorably compared with last year. However, it is by no means a bad season; and though the Chinese have been holding for the purpose of raising the prices, I think 32 to 33 taels per picul may be fairly quoted as the average prices likely to be closed with. From the daily increasing steam traffic, I should think the almost fabulous prices of freightage last season will not rule during this, and 15 Taels per ton will, I think, be the maximum figure. There will be plenty of inducement, however, for steamers even at this price. The building mania is still strong amongst us, and some doubts are being entertained respecting the stability of some of the godowns built and being built so very close to the steep and by no means firm banks of the river. Some, already, have been showing symptoms of weakness, but the time of danger will not be till the river begins to fall, in the latter end of this year, when the land adjacent to the banks commences to drain. Land is increasing in value to almost a fabulous price. What might have been purchased eight months ago at $200 or Taels per mow, is now being held against offers of $2000, and, generally speaking, the holders are Chinese. In social matters we are getting on very quietly. The braves are absent, and we experience no annoyance from the very quiet and peaceable natives of the place. A little episode, however, occurred in the opposite city of Wuchang the other day, in which the sacred person of your worthy correspondent was not proof against the apparent antipathy of the people to the damage done, however, amounted to nil. The facts are these: a party of gentlemen started over from Hankow to visit Wuchang, they were accompanied, on arrival there, through the city, by a bodyguard of Imperial soldiery, it being the order of the Viceroy that all foreigners should be so escorted. The party in question had been through the city, and the people were civil though naturally a little curious. After seeing the principal sights, they happened to observe from one of the hills a body of soldiery going through their evolutions in the presence of the head military mandarins. They drew near and stationed themselves behind the attendants of the latter, but where they remained for some time perfectly unnoticed. A disorderly feeling, however, seemed in motion amongst some of the spectators; and at last, irrespective of the vicinity of the mandarins, saluted the pavilion in which our friends were standing with a shower of the readiest means of offence they could collect. 'Tis almost needless to say that they used bricks, as these commodities are plentiful wherever the Rebels have been. After remonstrances from the mandarins, which were to no effect, our friends had to escape by the rear of the building and make with convenient (perhaps not exactly dignified) speed to the hill, up which they were followed by the rabble of now excited Chinese. The guard they had received at the gates stuck manfully by them, and after a little while the angry feelings of the Chinese exhausted themselves, and our party returned fortunately without sustaining any injuries. From inquiries afterwards instituted, it appears that these angry feelings were caused by our looking on at their martial games, as they told the mandarin as we were wanting to discover their tactics, so that we might the more easily encounter (as they think) their rash and reckless attacks. I was over there a few days ago, and certainly experienced no annoyance from them. They are perhaps easily excited, but it does not last long.

The weather is now very warm, but, up to the present, as a community we are as healthy as any in China. The news respecting the Taipings, and our determined mode of dealing with them, gives general satisfaction, though some of us are even more warlike yet, and would wish to see Nanking, that sink of iniquity, wrested from them. We are sorry that valuable lives have been lost whilst acting against them, and deplore the loss of Admiral Protet and Captain Bradshaw, &c., besides those who lost their lives at the retaking of Ningpo.

Matters on the Yang-tsze are in their usual state. The Rebels are being pretty closely invested at Wuhu, and by this time it is in the hands of the loyal people. I would not be surprised if the Rebel garrison at Nanking should open fire on some of our English steamers some fine day. This of course would bring our gallant Admiral in closer connection to Nanking, and might put matters to the extremity. There is no doubt that it would very soon fall, if we had our guns playing on it for some few hours.

And now for the present I close this letter, hoping to be able to give you further intelligence shortly.—Yours truly,

HANKOW.

THE EMPEROR, THE ALLIES, AND THE REBELS.

NOT long ago, the rebels were said by somebody to resemble the hordes of Attila; and it was pleasing to believe that we could stop their march whenever we chose, by merely serving them out with our large guns. And we did impede their advance in this way for some time. According, however, to the latest accounts, they have no intention of viewing the various retreats we have forced them to make, in any other light than mere temporary checks, attended with no great loss, and full of instruction for the future, in the art of opposing European troops. Fighting may be said to be the only trade the Taepings profess to carry on, and they have told us already that until peace is established—by their obtaining universal supremacy—that they do not mean to give any attention to the arts of industry. Such is the statement that comes from the Taeping leaders themselves, and we are bound to believe it. To war then they are devoted; it is all in all to them, and we cannot wonder at the fact that they seem by no means dispirited after a series of unexpected disasters. The Rebels are numerous, pertinacious, and resolute, above all other fighting men of their own country. Warfare is their pride and their glory, and the disgrace of giving way before Armstrong guns is not felt by them to be any disgrace at all. The recent capture of a boatload of our artillery and ammunition, which they effected on one of the rivers leading to the stronghold of Kahding, shows us with only too great clearness that they have discovered the lock of our strength; and this they have set themselves to pluck. They know and feel that there is no future for them but in victory. Rebellion it is only to well known, is, in China, a position from which there is no retreat; and we are now unhappily engaged in a conflict, the ultimate issue of which there may possibly be no doubt of, but still one where we must expect to deal with a cunning and determined foe.

In our wars with the Empire, we opposed a monarch who had some regard for the quietness of his dominions and the safety of his subjects; besides, we were always ready to propose or listen to overtures of peace, and to meet his ambassadors on terms of friendship and courtesy. But to Rebels we have allowed no status, and proposed no solution of our difficulties, unless the remoured convention at Nanking should prove to be a mutual agreement to let each other alone, and not, as we think more likely, a mere warning to keep away from Foreign ports. There was something said at the time about our receiving intimation from the Rebels when they intended to attack a European settlement or rather the city in its vicinity, but we will no doubt learn the outs-and-ins of these things by-and-by, because if matters assume the serious aspect they are now threatening to do, we may not only be forced to grant the Relels a status, but to explain to the people at home on what grounds we came into collision with them at all. We feel satisfied that sufficient reasons for our present position can readily be adduced, but it is not unlikely that those reasons may be determinedly canvassed, and nothing short of the fullest explanation will set affairs in their proper light before men's minds.

China has not been a very cheap acquaintance to England during the last quarter of a century, and there are no prospects of the drain on our exchequer being at all reduced. Retribution is visiting England for her interferences and wars out here, but it is coming from a quarter from which it was never expected. It has often been alleged, and truly alleged, that our hostilities with China, if they did not give rise to this rebellion, at least hampered the resources of the Emperor so much that he could not take thorough measures to crush it in the bud, and so it grew uncheeked to its present troublesome dimensions. And now it happens that events have brought us face to face with our own wild offspring, and the balance of justice seems somehow to be mysteriously poised. It is, as we have already insisted upon, by no means improbable that the statesmen at Peking view our troubles with secret delight. We have got a treaty and opened the Yang-tsze, but they may well wish us much luck of it. Indeed the present state of affairs can but afford the most intense satisfaction at the capital. Two years ago there were arrayed against the Empire of china,—without, the Allies, and within, the Rebels. The Government failed to chastise either, however much it might wished to see them both punished. Now, affairs are in most gratifying contrast to what they were then. Neither Allies nor Rebels are menacing the throne, but both are engaged in punishing each other, and, if need be, the Imperial army will be ready to take up the couquerer. Meanwhile, this by-play between the Taepings and the Allies gives to those in the capital that breathing time which they so greatly want'ed; it keeps the Rebels from overrunning new districts of country; while the spectacle of the Allies treading, as it were, on a hornet's nest, is affording a good deal of subdued mirth to those who witnessed the sacking of the Yuen-miuyuen. No one who has watched the progress of the civil war in China can have failed to notice that as soon as there was a prospect of the Allies getting embroiled with the Rebels, the Imperial army began to relax its efforts, and seemed rather to look on than to act. All this is so extremely natural, that it only requires to be pointed out to be understood. It is not in nature that the Chinese rulers can ever forgive the humiliation we have brought on their country, and it is even probable that if the Rebels were to drive us all into the sea, the Imperial Court and the nation generally would be proud of the exploit. Loss of revenue, and subrequent danger from the Taepings, would both vanish for the moment from the view, and the spectacle of our humiliation would stir up common sympathies Taeping and Imperialist. We, however, are now reaping what we sowed; of course we will turn up the soil and sow afresh, for our national prestige is being drawn into danger, but it is striking to consider the manner in which we are being enmeshed by a pertinacious and *flexible foe*, who is ubiquitous by numerical strength, and quits one place to-day only to turn up at another to-morrow; a foe who has already found out how to harass us, and discovering what we can do, makes the more important discovery of what we can not do. We may hunt the Taepings with a park of horse artillery, or any other artillery, all over China, but the labour is as unsatisfactory as that of trying to lift with one's fingers an ounce or two of quicksilver from a marble table. The thing cannot be taken up like a pinch of snuff.

> "As from the wing the sky no rear retains,
> The parted wave no furrow from the keel,"

so it is not easy making an impression upon a foe so fluent and flexible. We may shell the Taepings from Nanking, but where is the Cherubim and the flaming sword that will turn every way and keep the city from re-capture? We may even disperse their largest hosts in battle, but the disunited fragments will coalesce as soon as our backs are turned. This at least is what appears on the first blush of the matter. No doubt, a few years' vigorous campaigning would "trample out" the last embers of rebellion; but the extinguishing process would be laborious beyond what it ever was in India where the rebels became speedily broken and dispirited. There is a certain point of obstinacy to which the Chinese mind may be driven, where death is nothing compared with submission. A Chinaman at bay is quite as dangerous as a stag in the same situation, gentle enough as both are in ordinary circumstances; and there is perhaps some reason to fear that England is now about to reap the whirlwind in return for what she has in former years been busily sowing. England found in the Chinese people, what she conceived to be a harmless unwarlike race, and on that account alone were all her demands pressed with confidence and determination, accompanied of course with the usual affectation of high principle. It has often been urged in this journal that the Chinese are second to no people on the globe in the quality of courage, and this became apparent to those who had thought differently, when they found the rude weapons with which they came to resist us at the Taku forts in 1860. In the case of the Taepings, the wooden crossbow has been discarded for the English rifle, and all the courage remains as before, tempered, however, by the experience of many years in the field. As we have already said, the ultimate issue of this strife must not be doubted, but when and where the end will be is still a matter of speculation, if not of hopeless uncertainty.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

THE London mails of 28th April arrived here on the 4th instant in the P. & O. Steamer *Jeddo*.

In Imports there is quite a stagnation both in the North and South, and we have therefore but little to report. In Exports, we have to note the opening of the market for Black Teas, both at Fuhchau and Hankow. At the former port the Teas are superior to those of last season, but in Hankow the leaf is reported rather inferior, caused by the severe weather during the past winter, and perhaps by haste in the preparation. The market in Canton is not expected to open for three weeks, and the Greens are not looked for at Kiu-kiang before the beginning of July. The new crop of Silk, of which masters have been received at Shanghae, is reported favourably of as to colour, but not as to size.

TIENTSIN, *May* 16.—Trade good, but an extensive fire that destroyed a number of native warehouses, had obstructed transactions. New hongs, however, were being rapidly erected, and the buildings are also progressing on the Foreign concession. The sales comprise 5,600 pieces Grey, and 33,000 White Shirtings, 50,000 T-Cloths, 18,000 Chintzes, 18,000 Brocades, 6,000 Spotted Shirtings, 4,000 American Drills, and 5,500 Sheetings.

NEWCHWANG, *May* 12.—Trade improved fair; sales of Cottons—say 22,000 pieces Grey and 4,000 White Shirtings, 10,000 T. Cloths, 10,000 American Drills, and 1,500 Sheetings, with other articles in proportion.

HANKOW, *May* 22.—Imports dull. About 8 shops of new Tea had arrived, of which one-third were contract. The market opened at 8 to 10 taels advance on last year's prices—say 28 to 30 taels, while one chop fetched 36 taels.

SHANGHAE, *June* 3.—The troubles connected with the Rebels seriously hamper, almost stop trade, and sales show a reduction in prices. 2,000 pieces White and 15,000 Grey Longcloths are reported with 3,500 T. Cloths, 3,000 American Drills, and 800 Sheetings, 1,500 Spotted Shirtings 1,000 Brocades, and 2,300 Chintzes. Of Tea, no settlements of Black had been made. 6,000 chests had arrived from Hankow inc although it in the *Ella* and *Penaeus*, and the *Junes* and *Bruised Wash* were expected with Teas for the *Falcon*.

In Greens what little business had been done in old was at a decline, and the new were not expected before next month; 3,100 half-chests had been shipped, partly on native account and 20,000 half-chests Moyune, Fychow, Twiping, and 6,000 Shanghae-packed were in stock. 1,000 half-chests Japan had also been shipped, leaving 4,500 in the market. The new Silk had not arrived, but musters were reported of good colour. The season, it has been decided, is to commence in future on the 1st June instead of July, and 1,830 bales per *Pekin* will be reported in Season 1862-63. The remaining stock is about 500 bales. Rice in fair demand. Exchange on London.—Bank, 6 months' sight 6/1 to 6/1½. Credits, 6/2. Freights are £7 to £7 7. Vessels loading.—*Falcon, Glenaros, Highflyer, Monato, Summer Cloud*, and *Ziba*.

FUSHCHAU, *May* 30.—Transactions in import small.—say 1,000 pieces White Shirting, 6,000 T-Cloths, 500 each Brocades, Damask, and American Drills, 2,000 piculs Rice have also been disposed of. The new season for Teas opened on the 21st at 29 to 33 for second-class, at 37 to 38 for very superior, and closing prices were firm. Only a small portion had arrived, all of which was taken, but a large quantity had been checked in transit by a rise in the river, and was hourly expected. The transactions reported are,—35,778 chests Congou, 334 chests Pekoe, and 2,100 boxes Scented; 400 chests Inferior old had found buyers. The *Fiery Cross* (327,700 lbs.), *Robin Hood*, (1,078,800 lbs.), *Falcon* (855,100 lbs.), and *Flying Spar* have sailed for London; and on the berth are the *Harvest Home, Naomi*, and *Whinfell*.

AMOY, *June* 3.—The only transactions reported in Imports are 4,000 bales Native and a few of Bombay Cotton. Also a few hundred pieces of Shirtings and T-Cloths. But a small quantity of new Tea had arrived, all of which had been taken—say 500 half-chests Orange Pekoes, and two small parcels of Congou. 500 half-chests contract Oilongs had arrived. Opening prices are $5 a $6 in advance of last season. The fortnight's sales are 3,900 half-chests Orange Pekoe and 300 Congou. The *Collingwood* was loading for London.

CANTON.—No demand for Imports—only 1,000 pieces Grey Shirting disposed of; also 20,000 piculs Rice, leaving 256,000 in stock, and 2,000 piculs Sugar. Of Black Teas, the settlements are,—500 half-chests Tayshan Congou, 8,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe, 7,000 Scented Caper; also 1,500 boxes and 200 half-chests Canton-made Gunpowder, and 800 boxes and 1,500 half-chests Young Hyson. Of Silk, musters are in, and 400 piculs are reported taken. Freights to London £6.10 to £7. Vessels loading,—*Banian, Oithona*, and *Seaufell*.

HONGKONG.—Very little doing—only 3,500 pieces Grey and 700 pieces White Shirtings sold, with some 5,000 T-Cloths; also 60,000 piculs Rice. Exchange on London 4/6 to 4/6¼ for Bank. Tonnage scarce and wanted.

SHIPPING CHARTERS & SETTLEMENTS.

(From J. S. Hook's Circular.)

Typhoon, Am. ship, 1,643 tons, Manila to Europe, £5.10 per ton.

Gen. Lourmel, Fr. ship, 423 tons, Manila to Havre, 130 Francs per ton.

J. Wakefield, Am. ship, 1,925 tons, Manila to England, £5 and £5.10 per ton.

Banian, Brit. ship, 760 tons, Whampoa for England, £7 per ton.

Oithona, Brit. ship, 766 tons, Whampoa for England, £5.10 per ton.

Charger, Am. ship, 1,100 tons, Manila to London, £5 and £5.10 per ton.

Flying Childers, Am. ship, 1,150 tons, Manila to England, £5 and £5.10 per ton.

Arratoon Apcar, Brit. screw-steamer, 938 tons, Foochow to London, rate of freight not yet fixed.

Aurora, Am. ship, 1,400 tons, Manila to New York, at dlrs. 13 per ton.

Catherine, Am. ship, 610 tons, Manila to New York, owners' account.

Dictator, Am. ship, 1,296 tons, hence to San Francisco, current rates, about dlrs. 3 per ton.

Sea Lark, Am. ship, 976 tons, Manila to San Francisco, current rates.

Charmer, Am. ship, 1,055 tons, New York, current rates.

Tientsin, Brit. schooner, 253 tons, Foochow to Sydney or Melbourne, £6.10 per ton.

Afrique, Fr. barque, 423 tons, Foochow to Sydney or Melbourne, £5.15 per ton.

Mourry, Ham. barque, 378 tons, Foochow to Sydney or Melbourne, £5.15 per ton.

Chene, Fr. barque, 355 tons, Manila to Sydney direct, £5.5 per ton.

Amitie, Brit. brig, 427 tons, hence to Cheefoo and back to Shanghae, dlrs. 8.750 in full.

Ther. Augusta, Dan. barque, 160 tons, hence to Shanghae, dlrs. 1.150 per month, 6 months.

Hertha, Hamb. barque, 258 tons, hence to Shanghae, dlrs. 1,500 per month, 6 months.

Iris, Ham. schooner, 230 tons, hence to Shanghae, $2.300 in full.

Republic, Ham. barque, 264 tons, Ningpo and (or) Shanghae, and back to Hongkong, 85 cents; if to latter port, 95 cents per picul.

Fortuna, Am. ship, 650 tons, hence to Ningpo, current rates 45 to 50 cents per picul, $7 per ton.

Scandia, Sw. barque, 339 tons, Macao to Ningpo, 55 cents per picul.

Ci adelle, Ham. brig, 150 tons, hence to Taku at current rates, (about $ 12 per ton.)

Sarah Lucy, Brit. barque, 450 tons, hence to Ningpo, 45 cents per picul, $ 7 per ton.

Rattlesnake, Am. barque, 366 tons, hence to Shanghae, 50 cents per picul, $ 7 per ton.

Kingman, Ham. barque, 220 tons, hence to Shanghae, $200 in full.

Migrator, Brit. barque, 395 tons, hence to Shanghae, with Coals on owners' account.

Solide, Fr. barque, 235 tons, hence to Ningpo, with a cargo of Rice from Saigon.

Odin, Ham. brig 245 tons, load at Cheefoo from Honkong, $3,100 in full, (after delivering her present cargo at Taku)

Kiningsoon, Siam. barque, 359 tons, hence to Ningpo, with a cargo of Rice from Bangkok.

Doctnath, Haun. brigt 246 tons, hence to Nagasaki, 80 per ton.

Edith Rose, Am. ship, 519 tons, Whampoa to Ningpo, current rates.

Carl Ritter, Ham. barque, Macao to Ningpo, 55 cents per picul.

Energie, Brit. barque, 316 tons, hence to Foochow and (or) Shanghae, 55 cents per picul.

Greta, Haun. brig, 176 tons, Macao to Saigon and back, 75 cents per picul.

Skylark, Am. ship, 1209 tons, hence to Bangkok, terms quiet.

SINGAPORE.

THE following Memorial was lately addressed to the Governor-General, relative to the proposed introduction of the Stamp Act into the Straits Settlement:—

To His Excellency
The Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., Governor General of India in Council. The Memorial of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce.

Humbly Sheweth,—That by a Notification No. 64, dated 7th May current, published in the "Straits Government Gazette," it has been intimated that, under instructions from the Supreme Government, the provisions of the Stamp Act, No. X of 1862, with the exception of those applying to the duties specified in Schedule B, will be brought into force in the Straits Settlement on or about the 1st of November next.

Your Memorialists respectfully submit that the introduction of Stamp duties into the Straits Settlement will be productive of great inconvenience to all classes of the inhabitants, especially those engaged in Mercantile pursuits, and will impose an additional amount of taxation on them which they should not be required to bear.

Your Memorialists have been informed that no special reasons have been assigned by the Supreme Government for the proposed introduction of Stamp duties into the Straits Settlement, but they infer that it is on account of the alleged *deficiency* in the revenue as compared with the gross expenditure of government.

It is submitted that on the grounds set forth in the accompanying printed "Memorandum on the Revenue and Expenditure of the Straits Settlement" the existing revenue of the Settlement is more than sufficient to cover all the expenditure that ought justly to be charged upon it, and that the apparent deficiency is caused by outlay for Military and other purposes which should be borne by the Imperial Government.

In regard to the charges for military and naval purposes, fortifications, and barracks, your Memorialists submit that Singapore is in a peculiarly similar position to Gibralter, Malta, Aden, Hongkong &c., where such charges are defrayed from the Imperial revenues, and it appears in the highest degree unjust to call upon the inhabitants of the Straits Settlement to bear the whole burden of an expenditure which is so enormous in comparison to the resources of the Settlement. The rate of taxation in the Straits Settlement generally is already double that in British India and in Singapore it is fourfold.

Your Memorialists further represent that although a Stamp tax may be a proper source of revenue in other places, in the Straits Settlement it will prove peculiarly burdensome and vexatious, especially to the commerce, because the trade,—unlike that in England or India, where goods are generally sold for cash,—is wholly carried on by a system of credit, and the imposition of the Stamp tax will therefore be tantamount to a virtual duty upon the trade itself.

That nearly three-fourths of the traders of Singapore are Chinese and other natives, who are totally unaccustomed to such a system as a Stamp tax, and its enforcement in their case will be found extremely difficult if not impracticable, and will at all events be productive of much inconvenience and trouble.

Your Memorialists therefore respectfully but earnestly entreat that Your Lordship in Council will be pleased to take this matter into further consideration and give orders that the Stamp Act be not brought into operation in the Straits Settlement.—And Your Memorialists will ever pray &c.

Signed in name and on behalf of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce.

W. PATERSON, Chairman.

Singapore, 27th May 1862.—*Free Press, June* 12.

PINANG.

STRAITS' SPICE PLANTING.

THE vast increase of spices has occurred at such a recent period as to afford no proof as to results; but, in the course of a few years, when the crops come to market the effect must be decisive. Already the export of nutmegs, of Pinang growth, has risen from 120,000 lbs. in 1842 to 202,000 lbs. in 1846 and 402,000 lbs. in 1852, or nearly sufficient for the consumption of the whole world as at present required. The same success has not attended the culture of cloves. The trees grow most luxuriantly for a few years; when as the bearing time arrives, they die off, after, perhaps giving one or two crops. The exports of cloves from Pinang are very variable, in 1842 140,000 lbs. in 1846 —35,000 lbs. in 1849—172,000 lbs. in 1850—52,000 lbs. in 1851—205,000 lbs. The uncertain nature of the return has prevented any great extension of clove plants, and as the cultivation has been lately neglected, the exports are not likely to increase.

The exports from Singapore, of local production, do not show the same progressive increase:

In 1847	Nutmegs,	3,500 lbs.	Cloves	118 lbs.
1848	do.	28,000 „	do.	40 „
1849	do.	9,700 „	do.	78 „
1851	do.	9,000 „	do.	170 „
1852	do.	20,000 „	do.	none.

These figures are taken from the Government records. The error, if any, will be found in a lessening not an increasing of quantities.

The question as to the future of Straits spices planting is one of most serious interest. It is perfectly clear that spices grown at great expense, in an exotic soil, cannot be expected to compete with those of the indigenous locality. The singular policy of the Dutch in the Moluccas has hitherto kept up prices to a degree far beyond the real intrinsic value of the article; but present appearances go far to shew that the old Dutch policy is on the decline: and that a new and more liberal system will soon be extended. If it should prove to be so, the condition of Straits planters will be one of great danger. Enormous sums of money are sunk in a cultivation which depends for its existence on the continuance of a system, bad and unprofitable in itself and only kept alive by the dying struggles of the Dutch monopolist. Should the cultivation of spices be thrown open in the Moluccas we may expect to have nutmegs and cloves, in a few years, occupying their original localities, widely spread, and selling at their original prices, certainly not exceeding ten Spanish Dollars per picul; while the Straits planters are dissatisfied with sixty Spanish Dollars for the same quantity.—*Gazette, June* 7.

LOCAL.

WE received yesterday a telegram from London via Galle, which was sent to the Galle Telegraph office at 7.30 A.M. of the 18th June. Very satisfactory!!

A MEETING of the Committee of the Seaman's Friend Association will be held in the "Sailors' Home" on Monday the seventh day of July, at five o'clock P.M.

MR. J. S. WHITE, barrister-at-law, has been confirmed in the appointment of Clerk of the Crown, in the room of Mr. Pollock resigned. He took the necessary oaths of office yesterday before the Chief Justice in Court.

A FIRE broke out in Dejay Lane, Mahim, on the 3rd instant, by which a cudjan hut and some property belonging to a woman named Marrin was destroyed. The estimated value of the property is Rs. 135. The origin of the fire, as usual, is unknown, but it is supposed to have been accidental.

HER Majesty's ship *Pantaloon*, which had sustained considerable injury on the African Coast, has just been repaired in our dockyard and is fit for sea. Her whole company, officers and crew, have been ordered home by telegraph, on the supposition that the ship was unfit for future service: they will proceed to England by next mail, in obedience to orders, unless the orders are countermanded by telegraph in the meantime.

THE Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court commence this day,—Sir Joseph Arnould presiding. The calender is a rather heavy one, comprising forty-there cases, implicating no less than sixty-three prisoners.

The gentlemen summoned to serve on the Grand Jury will be required to attend the court precisely at quarter to eleven o'clock this forenoon.

The attendance of the gentlemen summoned to serve on the Petit Jury will not be required until quarter to ten o'clock on Monday morning.

AN European Garrison Court Martial was held on Wednesday last, by order of Brigadier J. Liddell, C.B., Commanding the Garrison and was Presided over by Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regiment N.I., Private Sidney Edmonds, of the 33rd Regiment, was brought to trial on a charge of having absented himself, without leave, from his quarters at Colaba, at or about 10 P.M., on the evening of the 24th ultimo, and for not having returned until at or about half past 10 P.M., the same date, drunk; also for disgraceful conduct in having at Colaba on the same day stolen a box (Government property,) containing articles of kit belonging to Serjeant Lauder, 33rd Regiment, and lost, through neglect, sundry articles. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for six calendar months; and further to be placed under stoppages until the articles be made good.

WE regret to announce the death of Mr. Bomanjee Hormusjee Wadia, which took place yesterday at his residence at Parell.

The deceased was the last surviving member of the old Parsee Punchayet, and was highly respected by his community for his uprightness and public spirit. It was one of the first native gentlemen who were invested with the Commission of the Peace, and Government subsequently marked their appreciation of his worth by appointing him to the Court of Requests, and later on, to the Shrievalty of Bombay. The deceased was also connected with the Bombay Association, the Parsee Law Committee, and several other public bodies, and their labors were not a litte advantaged by his sound common sense and wide and varied experience. These services were rendered not amidst the calm retirement from active life, but in the midst of business avocations of an extensive nature;—Mr. Bomanjee having been the head of the well known mercantile firm of Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee. As a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, most of the shops and mercantile establishments in the native part of the Town were closed yesterday, and we doubt not that such routine marks of respect will be followed up by the Parsee community with some substantial memorial to perpetuate the name of one who is entitled to their warmest gratitude by his life long labors for the good of his fellow religionists.

WE have just had the pleasure to see and feel a mass of Bombay ice. Our readers will of course anticipate us in the announcement that it is from the Ice Manufactory, which has recently been established in Girgaum by our enterprising fellow-townsmen, Messrs. Heycock and Kenelly. The interesting manufacture was inaugurated on the 3rd inst. The ice is produced very rapidly at a temperature of 12° below the freezing point. This gives it a dim or opaque appearance, and has the effect of filling it with air beads, which produce a brilliant champagne-like sparkling in the water which receives it; but it also increases its frigorific powers. It is *manufactured* from the *raw material* supplied by the Vehar Lake: it is, therefore, when the dimness or opaqueness passes off, which it quickly does, *splendidior vitro*, and as sweat as it is clear and bright. We understand that it is to be sold at nine pies a pound. We are now delivered from all fear of any future want of an article of consumption which has long since passed from the category of luxuries into that of necessaries. For this public benefit, as for many others, we are indebted to the gentlemen whose names we have already mentioned. We trust, and we believe, that their enterprise will prove a successful one. We understand that they have a much larger machine on the way from England. The large supply of ice thus thrown into the market by importation and local manufacture will produce a larger consumption; and this will prove conducive to health. We shall give our readers a description of the mode of producing ice by this machine in a day or two.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M.: July 4th, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. rain. Ther. 86.
BULSAR.—S. W. light.
CANNANORE.—N. E. fair.
COCHIN.—Clear. Ther. 78.
GALLE.—S. W. squally with heavy rain. Ther. 78.
GOA.—S. E. light. Clouds.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. moderate. Clear.
MADRAS.—S. E. fine. Ther. 86.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—S. W. moderate cloudy.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MAHEEKANTA.—Towards the end of the fortnight a sufficient quantity of rain fell to enable the cultivators to commence ploughing and sowing at and around Sadra and generally throughout the Province. The quantity of rain gauged is one inch six cents.

During the fortnight the heat was very great, and several cases of cholera occurred at Sadra, but the disease disappeared soon after the rain fell.

KUTCH.—Thirty-six cents of rain gauged at Bhooj during this fortnight. Rain is also said to have fallen more or less throughout the Province, and that the fall in Wagur and at some places in Kantee was sufficient for agricultural operations being commenced.

Small-pox which was prevailing in the Province, and which at Bhooj and Mandavee swept off many children, has disappeared.

KATTYWAR.—In almost all the Talookas, with the exception of Mudroo Kaunta, rain has fallen in more or less quantity and there is every indication of a continual fall. The total fall gauged by the Barometer furnished by the Civil Surgeon is ninety-six cents.

STABLE MANAGEMENT.

Continued.

THE Horse-stalls on the uppermost deck should, during wet weather, be covered with a "Tarpaulin," and in *hot* weather—the horses' heads protected by a common "hood" made of white calico. *Simple* as this alight protection may seem to the minds of some persons,—it nevertheless forms a guard against the effect which the constant exposure of the sun is likely to produce on the brain.

The admission of fowls or goats to all places in which horses are kept is unfavourable, and in stables on board of ship—naturally much more so.

To each groom should be given an equal number of horses to look after, together with the necessary implements required for his use, which he will be held personally responsible for if called upon so to do. The number of men on the list should be divided into "Watches," and these should be kept *day and night*, and held accountable for any occurrence that may take place during the time each one was on duty. The person-in-charge should not fail to make a careful inspection of his horses *at least* once every day, bearing in mind that "The eye of the owner fattens the horse." He should likewise keep a Log-book in which to enter every important circumstance connected with the voyage—to be delivered, if required, into the hands of the proper authorities on arrival at his destination.

The men must avoid the abominable practice of keeping their grooming materials on the beam over the horses heads, for if in rough weather any of these should happen to fall suddenly—the consequences arising therefrom are likely to assume a serious aspect.

The hatches covering the lower "hold" should now and then in fine weather be taken off for an hour or two, for the purpose of permitting a free current of air passing through the same and thus assist in preserving the provender therein stored.

The covers of the Tanks should be made "watertight," in view to prevent their contents from being spilt and likely to damage the provender; and this can be easily done by surrounding those parts with Chunam (Mortar) after seeing them locked.

Upon the occasion of a horse falling or lying down in his stall, prompt measures should be taken to replace him on his legs; and to ensure this—the best and safest method will be to "unship" the bars at each side of him, and after lengthening his head-ropes see him fairly in the centre of it before persisting in getting him up; a man at the head of the 2 horses next him will be found serviceable in keeping them still and in their due position while the other horse is down. Gentle means alone will oft prove sufficient, and as few men as are actually necessary only should approach that part, it is quite a mistakeable idea which some men have that the more they number the better; in my opinion, (and I speak not without practice) the greater the number, the *more the confusion*. But should the horse make no effort to rise—about a bucket half full of water (salt) may be thrown over his head and shoulders, this will very seldom—if at all, fail in effecting the desired purpose. As soon as he is replaced in his standing position, the bars should be instantly fixed, and the head ropes secured; and the person in charge ought personally to examine him in view to perceive if any indisposition was the c

CRIME FOR THE WEEK.—The returns for the past week give 104 thefts committed, property of the value of Rs. 2,551-10-6 stolen, 127 offenders apprehended and Rs. 1,797-5-1 worth of articles recovered. There were 1248 convicts, and 127 prisoners awaiting trial, in the jails of the Province.—*Id.*

EDUCATION IN SIND.—From Major Goldsmid's Educational report, we learn that a slight decrease has taken place this year in the English schools in the Province, as compared with 1860-61, viz :—

Kurrachee,	98	pupils in 1861-62,	110	in 1860-61
Hydrabad,	117	"	96	"
Sukkur,	46	"	47	"
Shikarpoor,	15	"	28	"
Tatta,	0	"	26	"
Sehwan	13	"	0	"
Total...	293		307	

Showing a decrease of 14 pupils. The Tatta school numbering 26 boys has been closed; it was opened in August 1861. The principal training class for Vernacular Schoolmasters at Hydrabad has been remodelled, and a trained schoolmaster has passed out of it; a branch training class has been organized at Sukkur under the immediate superintendence of Captain Dunsterville. A private fund has been raised to support Sindee pupils desirous of matriculating at the Presidency, and competing for Bombay scholarships. Three pupils of the Hydrabad English School have already availed themselves of its advantages. A pupil of the Kurrachee English school and the Pupil Translator of the normal or training class, have also proceeded to Bombay, but at their own expense. Government aid has been withdrawn from 6 vernacular schools which did not have 20 pupils. Six first-class vernacular schools have been organized, a Head master competent to supervise the frontier schools of Upper Sind has been appointed, and a school has been revived at Khetty as an Anglo-Guzerathi in lieu of a Sindee one. The yearly Government allowance amounts to Rs. 30,502; of which Rs. 23,502 are devoted to the fixed school establishment, inclusive of Inspector's allowance and office charges; Rs. 4,000 on account of vernacular publications, and Rs. 3,000 for contingent expenditure. Under the first head a saving of Rs. 2,300-3-9 was effected this year owing to the closing of certain schools, and the non-appointment of Deputy Inspectors. The whole of the appropriation for vernacular publications has been laid out; 9 works have been published, paper for a 10th purchased, and a sum of Rs. 350 expended in bookcases for school libraries. Four manscripts have been selected for publication besides. A sum of Rs. 1,875-11-10 has been saved in contingent expenditure. Major Goldsmid recommends that the yearly fixed establishment be put down at Rs. 23,500, with the addition of Rs. 4,000 for publications, and Rs. 2,500 for contingencies, forming a total of Rs. 30,000 for every description of educational charge for the Province of Sind.—*Id.*

OUDH.

WE understand that the Railway will be opened up to Moghul-ke-Sarei, opposite Benares, in November next, and that the ceremony will be inaugurated by the Governor-General in person.—*Gazette, June 28.*

INDIAN PRESS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE COURTS

(From the Athenæum and Statesman, June 28.)

THE amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts is at last likely to become a reality. It is a year since the Act was passed authorising this amalgamation. Since that time the details of the scheme have been maturing, or at least the public was led to believe so. We in our simplicity, cannot see how so much time, if rightly employed, could have been devoted to drawing up the Charters and the rules to govern the practice and practitioners of the various Courts. We hope that it has not been the mountain in labour, but that the birth will be worthy of the travail. There are, however, unmistakeable signs that the scheme, whatever it is, will be soon launched. The Calcutta papers say that the Charter of the High Court of Bengal is expected every mail, and the necessary quota of Judges has been filled up to preside in the tribunal, and are ready to be put in harness almost immediately. We have also indications of its realization. Government is looking about to find out the most suitable place for the future High tribunal. If, as it is thought by some persons, the Supreme Court house is to be abandoned, as unsuitable in many respects, we say that it is rather a strange proceeding that such a resolution was not formed and carried into effect before the present moment. Now that the scheme is matured and ready to be launched, there ought to be a building for the Judges to sit in, in which the new Court could hold its sittings at once. Government and the home authorities cannot plead as an excuse, surprize, or anything approximating to surprise, for not having suitable accommodation for the High Court. The amalgamation of the Supreme tribunals of the Presidencies was not a thought of yesterday, suddenly acted on. On the contrary, it has been contemplated for many years past, as a desirable and almost necessary legal reform. Year after year, the home government postponed the introduction of the necessary measures to carry it out. Two years ago Sir Charles Wood declared in Parliament, that only seven years previously to that time he and his colleagues had made up their minds as to the expediency of the measure. The foundation of the whole design is that instead of two Courts sitting in each of the Presidencies, one composed of the members of the two, for various reasons, should sit in lieu thereof. The moment the sanction of Parliament was obtained, the first consideration ought to have been, bearing in mind the fact that either of the existing courts could only provide accommodation for three Judges sitting together, was the site, and the necessary accommodation for the new tribunal. But nothing has been done in any way, in this Presidency in that respect, and it is only on the eve of the promulgation of the scheme that the idea seems to strike the authorities, that the new court would require a "local habitation." We hope that whatever place is selected, whether it is the Supreme Court building, Government House, Chepauk Palace, or any other place, the requirements and convenience of all parties will be well-considered, and that no economical considerations will influence the selection and the fitting up of a really suitable and dignified building. The first cost ought to be the only cost. And though it may be somewhat considerable to provide in Madras a suitable building for all the law Courts, it is better that it should be done at once, and the matter set at rest for the future. The short-sighted policy of not having erected in London, in a central situation, a pile of buildings for the Law Courts of that metropolis, when the legal business of the country required more courts to be established, is felt and is apparent to every one connected with the law at home, either in the character of suitor or practitioner. Heavy charges are annually made upon the Consolidated Fund, to keep some of these shabby old temples of Themis in repair. Being scattered about in several places, they require larger official establishments to be kept up, than if they were concentrated in one spot. So that it has been found that instead of saving by the retention of these several courts, more outlay has been made, than if proper accommodation had been obtained when it was first required. We hope these facts will be considered by our Government here, and that at no future time, shall we have reason to regret the course adopted.

We understand that the High Court is to be worked on a much cheaper scale than the Supreme and Sudder Courts are worked at present. The retrenchment is to affect nearly all connected with the establishment, from the Judges downwards. The salaries of the future Judges are to be about a thousand a month less than the amount at which they are at present fixed. Knighthood is to be abolished, except in the case of the chief member of each Court, and the period of service is to be extended by two years, that of from ten to twelve years. Very little objection can be made to these reforms, if the interests of the public will not suffer thereby. It has been found hitherto very difficult to induce English Barristers to forego their chances of success at home, and betake themselves to the colonies as knighted judges with splendid stipends. If so, does it not appear a little sanguine to except to get members of the same class to come out in the same capacities, with less inducements than those hitherto held out? However, if it can be done, by all means let it be done. But we hope that these reforming tendencies will not be carried too far and that the desire of economical reforms will not induce either the home or the Indian Governments to neglect the requirements and convenience of the public. Such a proceeding might be, to use a very common phrase, a penny wise and a pound foolish. The first and principal thing to be considered in the new establishment with regard to public convenience, is the position and accommodation of the buildings. The majority of the suitors to the High Court, we might almost say nearly all, will be Hindoos, and it is in reference to their requirements principally that the site ought to be chosen. Then the accommodation ought to be very ample. The administration of law anywhere involves the occupation of considerable building space. But in India the necessity is increased tenfold. The administration of law to various races differing in language, requires, firstly, a very ample staff of subordinate officials, and secondly, that the majority of this staff must of necessity be natives, four of whom are only able to perform about the same work which, if the qualifications of a European allowed him to do at all, would be performed by one of the latter class. From all these considerations, we hope beyond all doubt a suitable place for the new High Court will be chosen irrespective of any consideration to the contrary.

COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

(From the Lahore Chronicle, June 25.)

As we are all more or less interested in the progress of increased facilities of intercourse with the home-country, we need not apologise for drawing attention to recent works in Southern India; for although distant, they yet affect us as being on one of the high roads to England. We recently mentioned that the communication between the Coromandel and Malabar coasts was at length opened out by the completion of the railway between Madras and Beypore, and we now observe that attention has been called in the House of Commons, to the feasibility of still further deepening the channel between the south west of Ceylon and the south east of India in the vicinity of Adam's Bridge.

We are clearly of opinion that it would be much to the advantage of travellers and commerce to deepen this passage—the Paumben—so that steamers drawing fifteen to eighteen feet of water might navigate Palk's Straight and the Gulf of Manar,—a project which we learn from Generals Monteith and Sim presents no engineering difficulties whatever, being merely a matter of expense—and thus shorten the route between Calcutta and Suez, to precisely the same extent that it can be shortened in travelling by rail across the southern continent of India.

This latter route will have no charms for the majority of passengers from Bengal, seeing that shortening the voyage to Suez by a couple of days, would not be felt as a sufficient compensation for risking one's life in going ashore through the dangerous surf at Madras, then travelling for thirty-six hours across an arid desert with a burning sun over head, glare, dust, smoke, cinders in one's eyes, and various other incidental nuisances and discomforts, and afterwards embarking on board ricketty little boats for conveyance to the steamer at another in Beypore roads. And all this fatigue, danger, and bother in order to reach London in 29 days from Calcutta instead of 31. The gain is not worth the cost.

It is true the Consulting Engineer describes the difference of time between the Beypore route, and the present Galle route, as four days in favor of the former, but this is evidently on the assumption that no delay will take place either in landing at one end of the line or embarking at the other, and that passengers no more require food, sleep, or rest, than letters do!

The following calculations show the respective distances :—

From Calcutta to Galle		1400 miles.
" Galle to Aden		2100
		3500
From Calcutta to Madras		750
" Madras to Beypore		450
" Beypore to Aden		1650
		2850

The distance between Calcutta and Aden by the Gulf of Manar, via Paumbem, is as follows :—

From Calcutta to Cape Comorin	1150 miles.
" Cape Comorin to Aden	1700
	2850

The distance saved by steaming down the west coast of Ceylon instead of the east, is 650 miles, equal to 2¼ days in point of time, and we are quite satisfied that in spite of the 450 miles of rail, no advantage over this route would be obtained by landing at Madras, to say nothing of the greater comfort of pursuing the voyage in one conveyance.

At the termination of the approaching cold season the rail will be laid for nearly its whole course between Delhi and Calcutta, so that the journey between the two cities, something less than 1,000 miles, will ordinarily be accomplished within three days, though the express train at 30 miles an hour, including stoppages, will occupy only about 30 hours. Next year, it is pretty evident, Punjabees will abandon the Bombay route to England, in favor of that via Calcutta, which will then be preferable, even should Ceylon have still to be circumnavigated instead of skirted. From Lahore to Delhi 2 days, from Delhi to Calcutta 3, from Calcutta to London 31. Total 36.

From Lahore to Kurrachee 12 days, from Kurrachee to Bombay 5, from Bombay to London 21. Total 38.

Bombay will regain its ascendancy in our estimation as the port of embarkation, when the Peninsula Railway is completed from that city to Mirzapore, though Kurrachee will "cut it out" *when* the railway is completed from Bassorah to Aleppo, as the proper road home will then be through the valley of the Euphrates past Babylon, and Bagdad, to Antioch.

MOTURPHA.

(From the Madras Times, June 27.)

VERY few people have been out in India three or four years without having heard that there is such an item, in the revenues of the country as "Moturpha," and that this item represents a tax of some kind or other. Those who have been in the interior and had occasion to observe its working, have remarked that the word is so very extensive in its meaning, and so vast in its capacity for taxation, that the curious in languages have an opportunity for exercising their powers of translation in a manner which no other word could possibly afford them. The fact is that the few remaining ancient revenue terms still in use among the records, correspondence, or accounts of the Indian Government, owe their continued existence probably more to the impossibility of their being translated succinctly than to any peculiar affection or regard for the old Persian or native names. This word 'Moturpha' is a very curious instance, in point. If it signify a 'tax on every side,' or 'a tax on all sides,' or 'a many-sided tax,' each or any one of these denominations might bear some slight approximation to its meaning; but it is not to be wondered at that the single word of great signification has been preferred to the chance of committing the Government to recording the name of a tax in such manner as to show its universal or general application. The only way for people who do not know, but want to know, the meaning of Moturpha is to look out the word in a dictionary or glossary of terms in use in revenue districts or offices. They will there chance to find the following little items cosily huddled together under the shelter of its wide-spread wings. To wit, house-tax, shop-tax, loom-tax, mill-tax, plough-tax, and variety of other minor items too numerous, or too insignificant to mention. It is remarkable too, that even with this great number of modes of taxation the system of assessment in any two provinces is hardly ever similar. Moturpha is in fact one of those remnants of native administration which we have found too expensive in its loss, either to abolish or to replace by some modern and more reasonable plan. Besides which the traditions of the country connected with it, the length of time people have been accustomed to pay it, and the facility of its collection have all tended to uphold its existence until now. Not, however, that Moturpha is still common to all India; for it is not so. Many administrations have long since abolished it, and there is little doubt that all others which are able could be glad to do so likewise. In former days the rule for the assessment of Moturpha was more in proportion to the means and ability to pay of those assessed than in accordance with any fixed principle or plan of assessment. Even now we should be glad to know upon what fixed scale the houses throughout the districts are taxed—whether according to the quantity of ground each occupies, according to the nature and size of the building, the number of doors and windows (save the mark!), or description of materials. One would naturally enquire why a plough, if it be taxed because it is a plough, is placed in the same category of taxation as a weaver's loom. But the truth is said now to be confined to a few localities only, and therefore it is to be hoped that heading will die out altogether before long. Under the native government everybody and everything was taxed, and consequently none thought it extraordinary, but since we have begun to draw fair limits to taxation, no end to grumbling has started in every quarter. If one must have taxes, and if there is a custom obtaining in certain localities which has gone on for years and which is not tyrannical or injurious, it does not seem that there are any serious objections to a house-tax, provided fixed principles and scale of assessment are laid down—and provided only that houses and not huts are taxed; for if present rules are continued, the advent of information and intelligence will be the precursor not only of independence but a republican spirit among all householders. Weavers' looms have ever formed a most fertile source of taxation, and although the actual sum paid for each loom per annum may not be a very large percentage upon its profits, yet the payment of it has always proved a great check to the development of this branch of industry. It stands to reason that there would have been more chance of improvement in the ordinary manufactures of the country if an important barrier of this nature had long since been removed; and, however much it may have assisted in the sale of Manchester goods, and aided to swell the revenue, there is no doubt that Indian manufacture has suffered in consequence. Any restriction by the ruling power upon the consumption of raw material, or a country's produce in home manufacture must be prejudicial to the country's interests, and tend to the encouragement of foreign goods. How far this has been the case in India may be judged by the present condition of native manufactures. The weavers, as a class, are a miserable set of weakly, sickly looking people, who never appear to attain to comfortable circumstances or respectability, and the cause is generally supposed to be in the small amount of profit they obtain as the produce of their labor. More reason therefore is there for relieving them of anything like the smallest burthen upon their industry. Now we have an income-tax likely to continue, why should it not altogether supersede Moturpha. A great many of the weaver class would be entirely exempt from the operation of the income-tax, and this alone would be a great relief, while the loss incurred by remission of their taxes would be amply compensated for in the improvement of their condition, and the bettering of the manufacturing prospects. Anything more complex and anomalous than the existence of an income-tax in large towns where Moturpha is levied can hardly be conceived, and the duty of the collector or other officer who has to assess the former must be much more difficult than the task of the Income Tax Commissioners to discover a native's income with the smallest shadow of approximation to reality. The number of persons who must prefer either tax in proportion to the amount of reduction the scale would allow on their present assessment; and the number of persons who would find the lowest scale of the income-tax more satisfactory than the Moturpha assessment now laid upon them, albeit their incomes are below the limit, must afford the assessing officer an opportunity for discrimination, which when carried out should entitle him to speedy promotion. It never occurred perhaps to the original framers of the income-tax, that in many parts of India the incomes and labor of the population were already taxed in another form, otherwise they would in all probability have made some provision for the repeal of Moturpha. This latter is an uncertain, unwieldy, unsatisfactory tax, which every one should help to abolish, and the more so that it does not affect European. It is (not in its receipts) because not being based on principles and on a scale which every one assessed could understand, the people are not convinced of the fairness and correctness of the demand, which in the hands of an unprincipled official may be even now, as it often was formerly a powerful engine of extortion of intimidation; it is unwieldy because comprising taxes upon so many branches of industry, the effect which it naturally has upon each is not carefully considered or understood; and it is unsatisfactory because the amount which it brings into the coffers of the State represents a revenue received from that portion of the industrial population which can least bear the burthen, and because it is a tax acknowledged to be unequal in its assessment, not common to all India, and not levied by Legislative Acts of the country, nor according to the ordinary principles of taxation. Perhaps, as the authorities find Lord Canning's resolution for the redemption of the Land Revenue such a very bitter pill to swallow, they might with advantage turn their attention to the redemption of Moturpha, which affords at once the most likely and the most hopeful chance of success. Any man paying Moturpha who is not amenable to the income-tax would be only too happy to get his name out of the former list by a cash payment if it was not very large, and the Government would be doubly gainers; as they would also on the redemption of the Land Revenue, if it could only be brought about, which it will not, simply because the people from whom capital is demanded have neither got it nor credit. Besides, the authorities want the Land Revenue, they cannot get on without it, or rather they cannot see how it is possible and therefore wish to shirk the question. But that is not the case with Moturpha. Every one can see that it is a kind of tax most suitable to our times. No one wants a pair of binoculars to discover that something ought to be done about it and that the sooner it is done the better. Other countries, other administrations, other governments have not failed because they abolished Moturpha. Their exchequer has not been ruined; on the contrary we are told that their revenues increase. Why should it not be so in other places too? It is not so great an institution as Land Revenue which civilians are accustomed to look upon with all that tremendous awe and reverence which so famous a name can never fail to inspire, but it is a simple and often obnoxious tax upon trades, shops, markets, houses, mills, ploughs, everything, which the sooner the Government take into their consideration with a view to abolition or supercession, the greater will be the advantage to the country at large.

COOLY EMIGRATION TREATY.

(From the Madras Times, June 28.)

FEW persons will deny that the subject of cooly emigration to the French Colonies under the Treaty which comes into force on the 1st July next, demands the most serious attention of the Indian Government whether viewed only as affecting the diminution of available labour in this country, or as an affair of State. In the latter case, if the Treaty be not carried out with the greatest caution and circumspection by both parties to it, we can readily imagine that certain infractions of it may lead to serious misunderstanding between the Governments of England and France. We were unaware until lately, that this Treaty is another instance of Sir Charles Wood's despotic rule. The history of it we believe to be as follows. The English Government pressed by the anti-slavery party in both Houses of Parliament, was obliged to interfere with the French scheme of *free* emigration from the Coast of Africa, which had too much the appearance of disguised slavery, to please most people. Lord Cowley we presume was instructed to offer some inducement to the Emperor to abandon it altogether. Our Indian Minister with that accurate knowledge of this country and the inhabitants thereof which he has always shewn, doubtless helped the diplomatist out of the difficulty, by offering any number of Indian *emigrants* if the Emperor would abandon African *niggers*, and the bargain was made and treaty signed without any reference to the Government of India, which might possibly have protested against any further drain upon our thin and scattered population. The supply of labour to our own Colonies is already making a heavy inroad upon our resources, but now that a new era of prosperity is apparently dawning upon India, and the pressure of occasional famines in some districts, will be mitigated by increased demand for labor in others, accompanied with facilities for cheap and speedy communication, there will doubtless be less inducement for our ryots to listen to the persuasive eloquence of hired decoys, and sell themselves to the planters of Mauritius and Martinique.

Having been willingly or unwillingly made parties to this treaty, it behoves the Government to see that its provisions are strictly carried out. On a recent occasion we called attention to the manner in which our Pondicherry neighbours interpreted the treaty to their own private interests, and we now purpose to amplify our statement a little in the hope that our warning voice may be heard before it is too late. We reproduce the three first articles of the Convention.

Art. 1. "The French Government shall be at liberty to recruit and engage labourers for the French Colonies in the Indian territories belonging to Great Britain and to embark Emigrants, being subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, either in British or French Ports in India, under the conditions hereafter stipulated."

Art. 2. "The French Government shall instruct the directions of its operations in every centre of recruitment to an Agent chosen by Itself. Those Agents must be approved by the English Government. Such approval is assimilated with regard to the right of granting and withdrawal to the exequation given to Consular Agents."

Art. 3. "This recruitment shall be effected conformably to the regulations which now exist, or may hereafter be established, for the recruitment of labourers for British Colonies."

We may reasonably infer from the two first articles, that it was the intention of the English Government, while according the fullest liberty to our neighbours, to give a preference to our own Ports as Ports of embarkation; and if any meaning whatever be attached to the words "centre of recruitment" we think Madras should be much more clearly indicated than Pondicherry. *Article* 3 expressly provides that Emigration under this Treaty, shall be carried out in precisely the same manner as now exists in Madras. Our Ponicherry friends interpret the first and second articles by making that the centre of all others which are also to the exclusion of Madras; and the third, by designating as Emigration Agents at Pondicherry, Karikal and Mahé three gentlemen who are directly interested in the traffic in coolies, as partners in the Emigration Company; and who have therefore been accessory to the nefarious proceedings of that Company in kidnapping coolies in British territory and even in our own depots.

Article 12 of the Treaty is we fear likely to lead to difficulties. It provides that British subjects shall be allowed free egress from the depots, "in conforming to the Police regulations relative to these establishments." Now the one of the most prominent "Police regulations" of the Pondicherry barracoons, is, that intending emigrants are locked up on their arrival at the depot until they are shipped! The second proviso of the same article if carried out, will present the strange anomaly, to English ideas, of a British Consular Agent visiting British subjects, deprived of their personal liberty in a Foreign territory, without power, so far as we can see, to order their release should they object to such treatment. In fact, it does not appear to us from a careful study of the treaty, that our Consular Agent has power to interfere in any way actively. Take the following case for example. A cooly recruited in the usual Pondicherry manner, by being induced by the malistry to take an advance which is pillaged from him in a variety of ways by the time he reaches the depot, claims the protection of our Consular Agent, on the ground that he has been fraudulently induced to engage himself to emigrate. The Pondicherry authorities would deal with such a case, by insisting that the cooly fulfilled the engagement for which he had accepted a payment in advance; and putting him in a fair way of doing so by immediate shipment. Here at Madras, on the cooly satisfying the Protector of Emigrants of any fraud in his engagement, that functionary would at once punish the malstry concerned, by the forfeiture of the advance paid, in addition to compelling him to defray the expenses of the cooly back to his native village. We fear our Consular Agent at Pondicherry will not have the same power, and it is easy to see how a simple case of this kind might lead to serious complications between the English and French Governments.

We need only notice in passing, *Article* 22 which provides that "all operations of emigration may be carried on in the French Colonies by French or British vessels without distinction." We find it difficult to believe that if Pondicherry is made the principal Port of embarkation, British ships at Pondicherry will not have the same power, and if so

The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay :—July 5, 1862.

NEWS FROM EUROPE TO JUNE 10.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *5th July*, 9-45 A.M.

Arrived steamer *Colombo* from Suez 20th, and Aden 26th June.

The following is taken from the *Home News* of the 10th June :—

The Confederate Forces at Port Royal have attacked General Banks at Winchester, defeated him with great loss, and driven him across the Potomac into Maryland. The utmost consternation prevailed at Washington.

The President seized the railway for military purposes.

Recruiting recommenced and in a few days General Banks was reinforced.

The Confederates returned to Winchester. General Macdowell has advanced beyond Fredericksburgh towards Richmond, and General Mydellan has taken Hanover Court House and is within ten miles of the capital with the main body of his army.

Naichez on the Mississppi has surrendered to the Federals.

Mr. Stansfeld's motion on Retrenchment was lost by a majority of three hundred sixty-seven to sixty-five.

The amendments announced by Mr. Walpole and others were withdrawn.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies has passed a vote of confidence in the ministry.

A stormy debate of Brescia and Bergamo.

The Italian Budget shews a deficit, but also developes considerable resources, and has been received with general favor.

The French have advanced within a few hours' march of Mexico.

It is reported that a successful attack has been made upon the Mexican army. Reinforcements are to be sent out from France. A considerable Austrian force is collecting in the Tyrol.

The Austrian army is to be increased by six brigades.

The Common Council of London have adopted a resolution to present the Freedom of the City to Earl Canning.

The state of his Lordship's health still precludes him from going into public.

The marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse will be solemnized at Osborne on the 1st July.

The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived in England from Paris.

The Japanese Ambassadors leave England on the 11th of June.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Company Bills has been read a second time in the House of Lords.

Obituary : In H. M.'s Indian Service—G. B. Smith, Esquire, late B. C. S. Miscellaneous : General Sir T. Willshire ; Mr. Buckle.

DEATH OF LORD CANNING.

Private telegrams state the death of Lord Canning.

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on 07 July, 2017